

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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Vol. II

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and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

## American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1835.

### SILK MANUAL.

The proprietors of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, have in the press, and will speedily publish, a complete *Manual of the Mulberry and Silk culture*, compiled from the best and most authentic sources. As the object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost will be moderate.

### A LARGE POTATO.

We were presented some days since, by Mr. James Biays, of this city, with a potato of the pink-eye variety, weighing 2 lbs., and measuring 17 inches lengthwise, in circumference, and 14 crosswise. It was grown by Mr. Errandt, of Washington county, Md., and is one of the most perfect large potatoes we ever recollect to have seen.

How profitably might our farmers employ a few acres in such roots, to feed their stock with through the winter! We do not presume that Mr. E. had any considerable portion of his crop of the size of this one; but if the average were but one-third as large, the acre would yield from five hundred to seven hundred bushels, and in what we would ask, could an acre be cultivated, except in Mulberry, to the same advantage?

Brotherton, Oct. 28th, 1835.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, Jr.

Sir—Will you inform me through the medium of the *Farmer*, whether the common white mulberry, which grows indigenous on the Bay shore, will answer for feeding silk worms, and if fed on them will the silk be as saleable as that produced from the imported Italian mulberry raised from seed, or the new *Morus Multicaulis*, and if there be any difference, how much does it vary?—Your compliance will greatly oblige,

Your obt. serv't.

HENRY W. WOODWARD.

In reply to the above inquiries we remark, that it is impossible for us to tell what is the peculiar variety of the "White Mulberry growing on the bay shore," but if it be the White Italian Mulber-

ry introduced into this state by the proprietary government, before the revolution, we would say, that it will answer every purpose of the Italian Mulberry raised from seed, because it is the same variety of the Mulberry. Trees of it are to be found in all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake and its tributaries: and as to its comparative value with the *Morus Multicaulis*, the only difference would arise from this circumstance:—The leaf of the latter is large and without coarse fibres, and therefore can all be eaten, whereas the white Italian Mulberry, bears a leaf much smaller, with about the proportion of one-third which cannot, from its woody substance, be consumed by the worm; thus making a difference of 33½ per cent. in favor of the *Morus Multicaulis*, a very heavy profit of itself. With respect to the intrinsic excellence of the stuffs made from each, we presume they would be about equal.

It gives us pleasure to see those inquiries coming from old Anne Arundel—her soil is most happily adapted to the culture, and nothing could impart more undissembled pleasure to our heart, than to see her farmers and planters entering spiritedly into the silk culture, as we believe, in all sincerity, it would be infinitely more valuable to them than mines of gold and silver.—*The Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.*

### CULTIVATION OF CORN.

We take time by the fore-lock, to suggest to our subscribers and other readers, the propriety of saving all their ashes, through the present fall, ensuing winter, and spring, from the weather, with a view of manuring their corn in the hill the next season. The effect of a half pint or pipit of ashes upon a hill of corn, must be seen to receive credence; but we feel certain that we hazard nothing in saying, that the yield of an acre thus stimulated to vegetable luxuriance, will yield thirty-three and a third per cent. more than one which is not, though both may be in equal tilth at the onset. We do not pretend to comprehend the *modus operandi*, or specific action of ashes, in promoting vegetable growth, whether it be by meliorating the superincumbent material, and converting it into a pabulous substance peculiarly adapted to the purposes of vegetable food, or whether it acts more directly, and merely as a stimulant; but of its effect, from long and close obser-

vation, we are enabled to speak with certainty.—It is, beyond all comparison, the most efficient manure for present purposes, that can be used in the cultivation of almost any crop. And we would venture this opinion—that corn manured with unleached ashes in the hill, would be less annoyed by the cut worm, than that to which other manure had been applied. We recur to this subject thus early, because we desire that some of our public spirited and intelligent farmers, should prepare themselves to make such experiments as may silence all cavilling upon the subject.

### LIME.

As farmers are now engaged in ploughing up their ground for winter fallow, to receive the meliorating influence of the frosts and snows, would it not be well to turn in a coat of lime with the vegetable lay. By so doing, it appears to us they would, the ensuing season, receive all the benefit from the lime, which is usually derived from it the second year. The peculiar virtue of lime consists, in part, in accelerating the process of vegetable decomposition, and thus, within a given time, increasing the quantity of carbonic acid evolved, and in correcting any superabundance of vegetable acid which may abound, and so far as these benefits may be derivable from the application of lime, corn planted in fields next spring, manured this fall with lime ploughed in, would receive every advantage which usually appertains to crops the second year.

### FIRE BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

This manifests itself by the limb or branch affected, suddenly withering and the leaves turning black, while the rest of the tree remains healthy. In order to arrest it, and prevent it from extending to the rest of the tree, the diseased branch should be, immediately, when discovered, cut off some distance below all indications of disease, and burned without delay. Trees already dead with fire blight should be removed altogether, and be destroyed in the same way. Where this course has been constantly and promptly pursued, it has been found completely successful. But where neglected, it soon extends through the orchard, and the whole are ultimately destroyed. As the season is now approaching when it makes its appearance, cultivators of this fruit should be on the look out, so as to arrest it at its very commencement.

Genesee Farmer.

## THE LATE CATTLE FAIR AND SALE.

Our fair and sale of cattle and other stock is over, and while we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, we regret on account of those who favored us with their patronage, that there was not that spirit of enterprise present in the company, which was large and respectable both days, that we had hoped to have seen manifested. We were aware from the beginning, that, as it was but an *experiment*, it would be an uphill work; but on the other hand, we conscientiously and honestly believed, that *annual or semi-annual fairs and sales*, were imperatively required by the best interests of the agricultural community; that without some such institution, to arouse them from the lethargy which seemed to predominate in this quarter of our country, no adequate inducement would long exist, for public spirited gentlemen to incur the expense of importing animals from Europe, with the view of improving our native stocks. We knew too, that in getting up our fair, we should incur great expense, and have to assume heavy pecuniary responsibilities, which we might never have reimbursed; but with all this gloomy prospective, which broke upon our view in every direction—with the almost positive certainty of loss staring us in the face, the considerations to which we have before alluded—the belief that the thing was required by the farming interest, and the hope that we should be met by those, for whose benefit it was mainly intended, in a spirit of “generous reciprocity,” urged us forward to the accomplishment of our purpose, determined that if we should not crown our labors with success, we would at least deserve it. Thus influenced, we held our fair, and succeeded in getting together a very good collection of Cattle, from various herds; some extraordinary fine sheep—several remarkably fine Saxony rams—Bakewells of two families—and one three year old Leicestershire Bakewell, an *imported Ram*, of exquisite form, and most ponderous weight.—Indeed all the Bakewells were good—but “this was the noblest Roman of them all”—and notwithstanding a novice might have known he was the “true prince by instinct,” his *limit*, which by the way was moderate, was so *annoying*, that his owner could obtain no purchaser, and was compelled to carry him back again.

Delaware, upon this occasion, sent forth her legions, not of armed hosts to battle in the deadly strife, but of noble animals to bespeak the luxuriance of her fields, and the enterprise of her sons.

Mr. Samuel Canby, of Woodside, near Wilmington, brought 19 fine animals, *full blooded Improved Short-horn Durhams*, and various

*grades*. They were accompanied by the sire of most of the younger members of the herd, a most noble and beautiful creature, as white as the snow, cleanly built, with depth of shoulders and breadth of chest, that might compare with Hercules, and a hide with a covering more like satin than hair.—By his side stood several of his sons, one of them, Uncas, the very picture, the reflected likeness of himself—all, all testifying as far as dumb witnesses could, that they sprung from loins ennobled alike in blood and by deeds of gallantry. His bulls of various ages were eight in number, and of females, from the milch-cow to the calf, there were ten. All of them good animals, and some of them superior as breeders and for the pail.—They were as they had come from their native pastures—nothing artificial about them—all were grass-fed—*no stall forcing*, and they were just from off a travel of between 70 and 80 miles; but then the gentlemen who affected to be *judges* averred they were not as *sleek* as they might have been—they had come prepared to see a herd of noble creatures, which they expected to find like brainless Dandies, with ruffle shirts, and crimped collars, unsoiled and un-rumpled, and they had found them “fine animals to be sure; but then”—but what? Why to find fault is the province of lack-wits, and then it passes in a crowd for consummate judgment and profound learning: and if you happen to attract a mass of the uninitiated, around you, and have conned over the technicals of the trade sufficient to talk to *points*, you are sure to be taken for Solon, who, we all know, was a most profound lawgiver, the very patron of the idle and the dissolute—who achieved the inglorious triumph, of bringing down the prudent and provident rich to a level with the reckless and prodigal poor. Mr. Canby sold but five animals, four cows and a fine young bull, but one of which brought any thing like a remunerating price. After offering his cattle, on both days, he submitted *Mark Anthony* to the hammer of the auctioneer—a most noble stallion of the blood of Old Sir Archie and Florizel:—but even that splendid horse, with all his gallant bearing—raised as he was by John Randolph, of Roanoke, out of his favorite *Roanoka*, could not attract a bidder, and the high strained and generous courser, as he performed his circle in the centre of the *gathering* by which he was surrounded, seemed scornfully to hold his arched crest aloft, and to tread the earth more in “sorrow than in anger” that the days of chivalry were among the things that had been. But all would not do. The proud lineage of *Mark Anthony*, his perfect and symmetrical form, fine size and action, the classic associations which his

name calls up—the reminiscences which rush up on the mind at the very sound of the name of *Mark Anthony*—of that high-souled and dauntless Roman, whose deeds in arms were only equalled by the *weakness* which led him a willing captive to the footstool of the Egyptian queen—the Attic wit and withering satire of his ancient master—were all incompetent to stir the company up to a sense of his value.

Mr. Barney was however more fortunate in selling the animals he brought. With the exception of the Berkshire boar, which brought twelve dollars, a sum greatly below his value, every thing of the hog-kind that he had, went off at excellent prices, even to the little Curly Russian.—His Bakewell Rams and Ewes, of his own raising, were excellent of their kind, and commanded, with a few exceptions, good prices: the best ram brought \$50, and the next best \$40, and so on.

His cows and heifers were all sold, and at prices which satisfied him. Amongst his cows, he had a full blooded Improved Short-horn Durham, which brought \$80: she was in calf by a bull of fine strain, and within three weeks of calving.—But independently of her *pedigree*, she was, herself a great milker, and showed, in perfection, every point that rendered her a valuable acquisition to the dairy. But then we heard *judges* (self appointed) decry her, because she “was not round and fat;” “because her hips were too broad,” as if these were not the very points indicative of deep milking. Out upon such judges! who ever saw a round bodied cow, prone to take on *fat*, that ever poured forth generous libations from her udder to the pail?

Mr. Caton had several beautiful sheep, Bakewells, Southdowns, and crosses with the Barbary, as also, some noble *Devons*, on the ground; but as he was not disposed to *sacrifice* them, they were not sold, and were returned again to Brookland meadows. Among them there were three three-year old bulls—Alexander, Tippoo Saib, and another, whose cognomen we do not recollect.—Three more beautiful animals were scarcely ever congregated together—their looks and carriage were majestic, and their walk so graceful and so light—so full of muscular energy—so elastic and so active. Besides these, there were a Devon cow and heifer, and a two-year old bull; and a four-year old bull, a cross out of a Devon cow by a Durham bull, a most splendid animal, as all admitted. Amongst this fine lot, there was not one that would not have made good beef, although they were grass-fed only.

Mr. Chew, of Epsom, had three bulls, crosses between the Short-horn Durham and the Alder-



ney, they were as their lineage would indicate medium sized animals, in good condition, and of comely appearance: but buyers were not to be found.

Mr. Birnie, of Frederick county, Md., had a very large and fine looking bull of the *Short-horn Durham* breed, begot in England and calved in this country, together with several Saxony Rams, each and all with their vouchers to verify their legitimate claims to pre-eminence; but as Mr. Birnie had come resolved not to sacrifice his property, he sold none.

Mr. Thomas Oliver had a beautiful *Short-horn Durham* bull, and a Devon cow, both of which were sold.

Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers had a pair of very fine young Mules, the one raised by himself, the other a Kentuckian, but his limit proved a *poser*, and the mules returned to their master's farm.

There were several horses offered, but few sold: and three *Jacks* were on the ground, ready to take advantage of circumstances; but their master thinking, wisely, perhaps, that the odds were against the probability of their selling, as *wisely* concluded it was most discreet not to hazard the offering fee, so that his gain was our loss, and the *Jacks* were marched off in dumb majesty, without even throwing temptation in the way of the keen and eager bidders.

Our senior partner had some pretty white turkeys and large Broom Geese, and some Cattle at the fair, but as he was his own chapman, we cannot say what luck he had, except that he sold a half blooded Devon bull at a price which satisfied his moderate desires.

Captain Dungan had two Devon bulls, a heifer and two Devon cows, which, after being marshalled before lots of admirers, were returned to *Surry Farm*, to rusticate during the winter, under the auspices of their liege lord, who knows so well how to treat both man and beast. The old bull was rising 9 years old, and although in the "seer and yellow leaf," is full of dignity, and seemed proud of his high breeding. The younger bull was a two-year old, of fine promise, and the ladies of the family, did full credit to their keeping.

There were also a stud of blood horses at, though not of, the fair: some of these were sold, but at what prices we neither learned nor inquired,—they being poachers on the manor.

We have thus hastily run through the roll from memory; for we write without memoranda, and if we have omitted any thing, it is because our memory, like many friends, have proved treacherous when loyalty was most needed.

Admiration accompanies respect; hatred, fear.

#### "NOTES BY THE WAY."

We find in the October number of the *New York Farmer*, an interesting communication, under this head, from the Rev. Henry Colman. It consists of "Notes by the Way," made during a recent excursion up the Connecticut Valley and across the interior of New Hampshire, from which we make the following selections:

#### FEED FOR CATTLE, &c.

**FLAX SEED.**—My own experiments have fully satisfied me of the great advantage of the seed, given either in a boiled or raw state, for the fattening of neat cattle and sheep, but I am not able to determine its relative value. The use of oil meal for this purpose is universally approved by those well skilled in these matters. I have not found any particular advantage from its use in fattening swine; and persons, who have more extensively tried it for this object, have complained of its giving an unpleasant taste to the meat.

**RYE MEAL.**—It is applied by many persons with great success to the feeding of swine and cattle. Some farmers in my neighborhood, to whom I recommended the last year to make an accurate observation as they could of its effects when applied in a mixed form to the feeding of neat cattle, speak of it in the most favorable terms. The Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H. speak very highly of it to mix with Indian meal, half and half, for their swine, and say they should prefer to give a quarter of a dollar more per bushel for rye to use in this way, than to use clear Indian meal. They are, in general, in all these matters exact observers, and may be regarded in all matters of agricultural and domestic economy, as the highest authority. An intelligent farmer in Maidshire, holds it in the same estimation for feeding swine; and Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., as good a farmer as he has proved himself to be wise and patriotic and just as a magistrate, has informed me of his use of it for fattening swine with great success.

The dairy farmers in Cheshire, Mass., who, in the excellence and amount of their products, are perhaps surpassed by none in the country, are accustomed to give rye meal to their cows in the spring, as they believe, to great advantage. They have their cows come in, if possible, in March, begin to make cheese by the first of April. From this time, until the pastures afford a full bite of grass, they give to each of their cows about four quarts of rye meal once a day. Indian meal, they believe, has a tendency, when given in considerable quantities, to dry the cow, but rye meal greatly promotes the secretion of milk. Their experience is of great value; for nothing can exceed the neat and admirable management of some of the cheese dairies which I have visited in this place. The practice of the Flemish farmers is, likewise, to give their milch cows daily a "white drink," which is rye meal mixed with water.

POTATOES are principally used for the fattening of swine and stall feeding of beef. In the former case they are always cooked, in the latter they are given in a raw state; a yoke of oxen consuming two, three, four, and sometimes even five bushels a day. The profit of applying them in this way is doubtful, as may be easily seen upon reflection. Cattle fed in this way will not require a great amount of hay; but the calculation in

such cases is not very easy, so much depends on the condition of the cattle and their value when put up, their thrift, and the state of the markets, when they are ready to be disposed of. Beef made from potatoes has a peculiar sweetness and "juiciness," but it is thought that the animals fall away more in driving to market than those which are fattened upon Indian meal. This, after all, may be merely conjecture. The nominal value of potatoes is from 15 to 20 cents per bushel; but they can hardly be considered a remunerating crop, where the yield does not exceed 200 bushels.—They are a fine preparation for a crop of corn; and though there are different opinions on this subject, I believe they precede wheat to advantage. The most abundant crops in solid measurement are the long red or River of Plate potatoes; and from the shape of these, and their tender and crisped nature, cattle are not likely to be choked with them; but there are other kinds of a more farinaceous nature, which it is thought will yield an equal amount in weight to the acre. As feed for sheep, either for fattening sheep, or ewe sheep in the spring, they are highly valuable. Of their relative value compared with ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips and beets, I shall reserve an opinion until some future occasion.

**OATS AND PEAS.**—In some places on the river, oats and peas are cultivated together; about two-thirds of oats and one of peas are sown. This is generally after corn, and it makes an excellent provender for stall fed cattle.

**CORN STALKS.**—In conversing with many farmers, I was happy to be confirmed in my own opinion, that the stalks and husks from an acre of corn, if well cured, are fully equal for any stock to three-fourths of a ton of the best hay. Some were disposed to rate them higher. The practice of cutting up the corn at the bottom, when it is well glazed, is generally preferred.

#### THE ROHAN POTATO.

Few articles of human food are capable of yielding a greater quantity, and, when well prepared, few furnish a more agreeable, useful, and universal aliment. The discovery of the Rohan potato promises most extraordinary results. It is announced in the last Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, in a letter from Prince Charles de Rohan, of Switzerland, dated 25th of April, 1834. It is a new variety, and raised from the seed.—"To give you some idea," he says, "of the extraordinary produce of this potatoe, I give three examples at random. M. E. Martial, at Alais, gathered last autumn tubers weighing 13 lbs. 7 oz. 11 lbs. 9 oz. and 9 lbs. 13 oz. M. de Montel, a proprietor near me, asked me for tubers, when I could give but a single small tuber having four eyes. He weighed it for curiosity, and found that it wanted a few grains to make half an ounce. However, this small tuber being planted, produced 48 lbs. The attorney of the Abbey of Auterive, canton of Fribourg, to whom I had given two tubers two years ago, and who, delighted with his first harvest, after having eaten and given them to his friends, planted the rest, and obtained last autumn six double horse loads and eight scutifuls."

This story, though most extraordinary, is quoted by the Edinburgh Journal from the "Le Cultivateur, Journal des Progres Agricoles," January, 1835.

## WEEVIL IN GRAIN.

With a view to protect their grain from the weevil, the Shakers at Canterbury, N. H., are accustomed to sprinkle their granaries, both floor and sides, with fine newly slaked lime; and this has proved with them an effectual preventive.

## INDIAN CORN.

The kinds generally planted, are the twelve and eight rowed, though the latter is considered earlier, and is on that account preferred. It bears closer planting than the larger kinds, and the average yield is rated at fifty bushels to the acre.—Many instances were stated to me of much larger crops.

An uncommonly intelligent and successful farmer in Charleston, N. H., whose farm does him the highest credit, says he seldom gets less than seventy-five bushels to the acre. He plants a small eight rowed kind, at a distance of about 3 feet 4 inches, by 20 to 22 inches. A very careful neighbour of his, equally successful in his cultivation, plants the same small eight rowed corn; and has for years, as he thinks, very advantageously practised upon the plan of selecting the smallest and earliest ripe ears for seed, and those from stalks which have more than one ear. He states, that his crops average over eighty bushels to the acre. The material objection to the twelve rowed corn with a large cob, is not that the cob is out of proportion to the quantity of grain upon it, but that it retains more moisture, and is therefore, much more likely to become mouldy, both in the shock and the bin.

A farmer on the Passumpsic river in Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Barnet, and on which there are many beautiful and finely cultivated farms, informed me that he one year, from a measured acre of land, obtained 117 bushels of corn; from the same land the ensuing year 109, and the third year a very large crop, the amount not remembered. This was with one manuring only, though that a copious one, of about fifty truck loads to the acre. The soil was alluvial; the corn eight rowed; and planted at a distance of three feet eight inches.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

ON THE COTTON AND PEA CROP, &c.

Mr. Editor—I am glad to find that efforts are making, through the medium of the *Southern Agriculturist*, to improve the mode of husbandry that has been so long neglected in the middle and upper districts of this State. But I fear while the staple article keeps up at the late and present prices, it is almost a useless endeavour to convince our farming and planting brethren of their injudicious culture. The period however is not far distant, perhaps, when the accumulating growth of cotton, and every species of manufacture, of which it is susceptible, will arrive at their full extent, and it will, consequently, decline in value. Until this time arrives, cotton will be the principal object of culture, regardless of comfort, interest being the main spring by which all human actions are governed; still we ought not to be discouraged from promulgating our practical agricultural knowledge, in the hope that it may produce some benefit to other planters and farmers. If my experience can aid in so desirable an object, it will afford me the greatest pleasure,

having myself derived much benefit from the practice of others communicated through agricultural works, particularly that under your management. I perfectly agree with Mr. Pinckney of Pendleton, in his plan for the restoration of worn out lands, with this exception; that in the section in which I am located, foreign grasses and clover\* will not succeed, the latter of the greatest importance. Rotation of crops is of the utmost consequence, and perhaps there is no greater restorative to worn out lands, than the common field pea, but only the peas should be gathered when planted in corn, leaving the vines and the leaves to restore to the land in part what has been taken from it, for corn leaves nothing; the blades being stripped, and corn stalks if ploughed in the spring following, are of little value, as a manure.

When peas are intended for fodder, they should be planted on a separate piece of land, as they are a great exhauster, when vines and all are taken off, it will require a little manure for a succeeding crop. This is the most valuable article for fodder in the Southern States; they are easy of culture, not very difficult to cure and preserve, and if properly understood, every thing thrives thereon.

With regard to manuring in this section of country, it can be done but to a limited extent from leaves, in consequence of the lands being so much cleared, and the range for stock so much reduced, little benefit can be obtained, for without stock to tread and something to receive their dung, and absorb their urine, it would be fruitless to attempt any thing but on a small scale. In the upper districts these difficulties are obviated. It is beyond all doubt that the application of manure in broad cast is the best mode; next is in the drill form. The practice of applying it on each side of the plant is injudicious not only from the principle of economy but the effect produced by it. When the lateral roots which branch off in search of nourishment for the support of the plant and perfecting its fruit, get beyond the influence of this peated manure, and reach that part of the ground from which every thing is taken and drawn up to the bed, receive a check, the plant, as well as its product, must feel the effect. This will not be so much the case in placing it in the drills, and what is termed forcing of corn, is certain to be produced in dry weather, by applying the manure about the stalks of plants and the advantage is lost. In these remarks I have reference more particularly to corn, but it will apply to every species of culture.

The implements of husbandry, and their application, is next to be taken into view, and are of no less importance. What our forefathers have done, appears to have been entailed upon many of our planting and farming friends, particularly the use of the Goster or shovel plough on all occasions. This plough is useful in its place, but to make what is termed a crop by it alone, is out of the question. In breaking up old lands, the Mould-board plough is most efficient, throwing it up into beds early in the fall, at the distance intended

to be planted, and previous to planting reversing the beds. Should it be tenacious sedge land, I would recommend running fire through it, and then breaking up cross-wise with long and sharp bull-tongue ploughs, and then treated as above. In preparing land that has been the year previously planted, the beds should always be reversed, unless manure was put in them; running a water-furrow plough (a broad and long pointed shovel) in the alleys, and followed by a mould-board plough, returning the earth into the furrow made by the water-furrow plough; and so on, until the bed is made, leaving the bulk to be broken up by the water-furrow plough; this will give level beds designated by the water-furrow. When the time arrives for planting cotton, run a bull-tongue plough in the middle of the bed; to sow the seed in, and cover it with a board attached to the plough stock to which the plough-hoe is fixed, or a furrow may be run, the seeds sown in it, and then covered with a furrow on each side, leaving it until germination begins, and then knock it off with the board, this will destroy the young grass that is coming up, but care must be taken to have this done in proper time, in case of a succession of rainy weather.

When the cotton is sufficiently up, it should be cut out with a hoe the distance intended for a stand, and when it has progressed so as to make it necessary to be ploughed, a small bull-tongue plough should be run close to it, not only to cut out such plants as are not upon a line but to cover the small grass among the cotton which can be done, without covering the young cotton. After which, the half shovel, or what we term the wing shovel, should be used to fill up the furrow previously made by the bull-tongue, and throwing up sufficient earth preparatory to the first hoeing, leaving the spaces between the beds to be broken up afterwards; this will give great facility in the early part of the crop.

Should the seasons be such as to endanger the crop from the accumulation of grass, I would recommend running the mould-board plough with the bar next to the cotton, one furrow on each side of the beds, throwing from it; this will take much grass from the cotton, and will cover much more in the alleys. A few days after, the grass so covered will be killed, or so much crippled that a furrow may be returned to fill that which was previously made; as to the grass in the alleys that can do but little injury before it can be controlled.—The indiscriminate application of the plough and hoe, particularly the former, is attended with the most injurious effects. Wet or dry, by many planters, they are in operation, when it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that when the earth is highly saturated with moisture, and exposed to the influence of evaporation and the heat of the sun, is more destructive than years of proper culture. And when the earth is parched from drought, the same practice is pursued. Hence, from this cause do we frequently hear of bad crops, laying it altogether to the seasons, not bringing judgment into the question. Another error which we commit is the omission of task work, in which the lower country has the decided advantage. What stimulus is there to negroes to be put indiscriminately together to work row by row, from daylight to

\* Note by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—Clover if planted with the tall meadow oat would succeed.



the going down of the sun? The most effective hands are put foremost, and those less so, to follow and keep pace with them; and when an exertion is made by the former, under the immediate eye of the overseer, the weaker hands become exhausted, and soon as over the back of the overseer is turned, the strong hands slacken their pace and reduce it down to the standard of the others, and then work at their leisure. Every negro according to his ability should have task-work allotted to him when it can be done, and it will be found that more will be executed and that with more cheerfulness, allowing a gain of a little time to the negro, which is great encouragement to him.

The land that I plant is not only rolling but very much broken, and I have had for years past to exercise every ingenuity I possess, to retain the soil, adopting horizontal culture laid off by a level, leaving belts from eight to ten feet wide, at the distance of thirty yards and upwards apart, according to the land, and latterly have adopted horizontal ditches below these belts, in order that the belts should check the impetuosity of water in heavy rains, and discharge it into the ditches to preserve as much as possible the next cut, as it is termed, from washing. But, notwithstanding all these precautions, where there is any defect in levelling, the water will concentrate and pass over, producing gullies. To obviate in a great measure these difficulties, I have partially adopted, and recommended to others, not to pursue the horizontal plan exactly, but to give an inclination of the beds to the ditches, or even gullies, if they have been previously made so as merely to drain off the water from the alleys of each bed, without making any thing like a gully.

In conclusion, I would remark, that deep ploughing, and the earth well pulverized, are the only secure ways of managing broken and rolling land so that the excess of rains should be absorbed as much as possible. Shallow ploughing only prepares the soil to be washed away by the first rain that succeeds it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ROBERT WATTS.

#### DAHLIAS.

The Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, contains an article on the culture of the Dahlias by James Herriot, Esq., of Ramornie; but in our present number, we have only room for

#### CRITERIA OF A FINE DOUBLE DAHLIA,

Copied from J. Mantall's Floriculture.

"The flower should be erect, and stand completely above the foliage; for if the peduncle be short, so that the flower be hid among the leaves, it will not be displayed to advantage.

"Form, color, and size, are considered the essential properties of a fine Dahlia.

"1. Form.—All good judges allow that perfection in form consists in the near approach to a hemisphere. The Springfield Rival may be given as an instance of the nearest approximation to a perfect flower. It is, however, too flat in the centre, and the outward petals are reflected. It is essential that the outline should form a true circle; and consequently the petals should be regularly disposed, rounded, smooth at the edges, or rose leaved, and slightly concave, but not so

as to let the back of the petals be seen in the front of the flower. Those flowers whose petals are narrow, pointed, notched, or frimbriated, as well as those that are flat or convex, however desirable for the flower border, are objectionable as show flowers; as are also those which when fully blown, exhibit the eye or disk. In some Dahlias, the petals near the centre converge, and conceal the disk, which when the florets are fully expanded, becomes exposed. These are therefore pronounced by florists imperfect flowers.

"If the hemispherical form be assumed as the point of perfection in the Dahlia, those flowers would be preferred that rather exceed than fall short of this standard. The countess of Liverpool, has been adduced as an illustration of the former, and Lady Grenville, of the latter; and the mean between these two examples, constitutes an excellent criterion whereby to judge of perfection in the form of the Dahlia.

"2. Color.—As it regards color, much must depend upon taste; but sets of whatever color they may be, should be bright and distinct. In striped, spotted, tipped, or variegated varieties, the colors should be well defined, and every petal uniformly and distinctly marked. Those that are pounced, blotched, variously or irregularly marked, are inadmissible as show flowers.

"3. Size.—When other properties are equal, size will determine the preference; but in judging of a good Dahlia, form must have the pre-eminence; then color, and lastly size; but in no instance should either form or color, be sacrificed to size. The relative proportions of excellence in these Criteria, have been thus estimated:—Form three, color two, size one. Thus a Dahlia possessing the properties of form and color, would be judged superior to one having color and size, the relative proportions being as five to three.—By this standard the comparative merits of this class of show flowers have been estimated by the censors at the Exhibition of the Metropolitan Florists' Society."

#### ON ASHES APPLIED TO INDIAN CORN.

We think the following remarks—which we take from the letter of a correspondent in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania—are of more than ordinary interest. Last season we made some experiments with ashes on Indian corn, which however, proved to be rather a failure; and very probably our friend has pointed out the true cause.

"The effect of wood ashes on corn in this neighborhood, is at variance with what HENRY COLMAN states (at page 215 of the Gen. Farmer) to have occurred in his experiments. After diligent inquiry, I have not found a single case in which the application to the surface after the corn had come up, that was attended with any increase in the crop. But wherever the ashes were put in the hill on land recently limed, the corn was so much better as to be apparent at some distance; and this difference continued until husking time. The quantity of ashes has been varied from half a gill to two quarts with very nearly the same result.

"I believe the time is nigh at hand, when no farmer in this neighborhood who limes his land, will try to raise a crop of corn without applying

live wood ashes—putting it in the hills while planting, and before the grains are covered with earth. Many have tried it this season, on a few rows by way of experiment; and many of the ashed rows now look as if they would produce double the quantity of corn in consequence of the application."

We presume that ashes will be still more necessary on lands that have not been limed.

Gen. Far.

#### ON INCREASING THE FRUITFULNESS OF PEAR TREES.

To remove a narrow ring of bark from the bearing branch of a vine, increases the size of the grapes; and this is in consequence of the accumulation of the juices which are prevented in this way from descending between the wood and the bark. The benefit of the process however, is confined to one season, for the branch eventually perishes. A more permanent advantage may be found in the partial obstruction to the descent of the juices, which occurs at the junction of the graft with the stock when the latter is of a different species. Thus pear trees which grow on the stock of the quince tree, or the apple tree, are sometimes more fruitful than when the graft has been set on a pear stock. The present year has furnished an illustration of this principle.

Some of our pear trees have been very productive; but others yield very little fruit in the present season. Of "the September pear" we have three trees or branches on pear stocks, and two on apple stocks; and the former have been almost unproductive while the latter have borne abundantly.

At the point where the pear grafts unite with the apple trees, they have swelled into bulbs of more than twice the diameter of the stocks; yet the grafts, one foot above, are not greater than the stocks. This dilatation is a proof of the obstruction of the juices in their descent, having some resemblance in its increased thickness to the new wood which forms above the circular notch in a tree which has been girdled.

Lindley, in his Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden, has noticed such varieties of the pear as succeed on quince stocks; but we have found no intimation that the apple tree is equally eligible for some varieties of the pear. For the free bearing kinds indeed, we think the pear stock must be always preferable, but for shy bearers we are of opinion that the apple tree may be found a valuable stock.—Gen. Farmer.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS

##### For the Cultivation and Management of Bulbous Roots.

Situation, etc.—A southern exposure, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north winds, is preferable for most bulbs; but Anemones and Ranunculus will do better in a situation with a southern aspect, were they can be protected from the heat of noonday.

The proper compost for Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Irises, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crocuses, Colchicums, and most other bulbs, is the following: One third sand, one third well rotted cow dung, and one third good garden mould. Let the beds thus formed be well dug over to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches,

that the materials may be well mixed together; a fourth part of rotten wood or vegetable mould from a swamp may be added to the above, if conveniently to be obtained, which will at all times be beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil.

The Amaryllis requires a richer loam than most bulbs, and Iris, Gladiolus, and Oxalis, a soil rather more sandy than the general average, which also answers well for most of the Cape or South American bulbs.

The beds should be raised from two to four inches above the level of the walks; strew sand (not gravel) in the trenches made for the roots, both before and after placing them. Sea sand is best.

In severe weather, spread the beds with withered leaves, straw, or light rotten earth from the woods; such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches.

**Time of planting, etc.**—For the Hyacinth, Tulip, Crown Imperial, Lily, Polyanthus Narcissus, Jonquil, Iris, Crocus, Colchicum, Star of Bethlehem, Snowdrop, Snowflake, Gladiolus, and most other hardy bulbs, the preferable season for planting is the months of November and December. The Polyanthus Narcissus is more delicate than the Hyacinth or Tulip, and when planted in the open ground it is advisable to cover the beds with straw, leaves, etc. to the depth of six or seven inches, and uncover them about the end of March.

The different species of Amaryllis Ixias, Ferraria Tigrida or Tiger Flower, Double Tuberosa and most other delicate bulbs, may be planted during the months of November and December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during the winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until April or May, and then be planted in pots, or in the open ground.

**MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER, (Ferraria Tigrida.)**—The root of this flower should be planted in April, or early in May, in a light sandy soil, in a warm situation: it will also do well in a pot, and flowers in July. In November cut off the stalk, take up the root, dry it well, and put it away in dry sand in the cellar till the spring. If there be any offsets, remove them, and plant them separately from the mother root.

**Depth and distances.**—The Hyacinth, Amaryllis, Martagon, and other large Lilies, and the Pæony, should be planted at the depth of four inches; Crown Imperial and Polyanthus Narcissus, five inches; Tulip, Double Narcissus, Jonquil, Colchicum, and Snowflake, three inches; Bulbous Iris, Crocus, Arum, small Fritellaria, Tiger Flower, Gladiolus, and Snowdrop, two inches; Ranunculus, Anemone, Oxalis, and Dog's Tooth Violet, one inch;—always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows, according to their size.

It is very desirable that plants or bulbs in pots should be named. The best mode of doing this is to take a flat slip of wood, sharpen one end, rub a little white lead on two or three inches of its smoothest surface at the other end; write the name with a black lead pencil on the white lead when it is about half dry, and then insert the

stick in the pot. The pencil mark will dry in with the paint, and nothing but the decay of the wood will efface it.

When the bloom is over, and the paint put on a yellowish decayed appearance, take up the roots, cut off the stem and foliage, within an inch of the bulb, but leave the fibres, &c. attached to it, and spread them in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry; after which, wrap each root carefully in paper, (as the air is very injurious to bulbs) or cover them with sand made effectually dry, and plant them at their proper seasons, as before directed.

**Method to bloom Hyacinths and other Bulbs in the Winter season, in pots or glasses.**—Single Hyacinths and the earliest of the double are to be preferred. Single Hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; their colors, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous; some of the finer sorts are exquisitely fine: they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman Narcissus, Double Jonquil, Polyanthus Narcissus, Double Narcissus, and Crocus, also make a fine appearance in the parlour during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the Crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp light, the same way as if in the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the Crocus will close its petals, as it does in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the winter season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the green house, or a room where fire is usually made. They will need moderate occasional waterings, until they begin to grow; then they should have an abundance of air in mild weather, and plenty of water from the saucers, whilst in a growing state; and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun, air, and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becoming yellow.

The roots of the Double Roman Narcissus, if planted in November, will flower in January; they may be put into pots of earth or into bulb glasses with only water; should be kept sheltered as soon as the weather turns cold. Its beauty, fragrance, easy culture, and cheapness, make it one of the most desirable flowers imported for the ornament of our rooms.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the sun and light as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and wash the inside of the glasses well. Care should be taken that the water does not freeze, as it would

not only burst the glass, but cause the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is not of much consequence—soft is preferable—but must be perfectly clear.

#### FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from Liverpool to the 2d October, are received. The recent ebullitions of violence in this country are severely commented upon in the English papers. O'Connell was on his return to Ireland. There was a great scarcity of money in the London market, which it was supposed would be but temporary. Nothing important from France, except that she seemed quietly to bow to the despotism which has been provided for her.—The vines had suffered much from storms and it was supposed the vintage would be shorter than any since 1829. The Germanic forces were, in part, to be withdrawn from Italy. From Spain we have rumors of the fleeing of the queen and ministry from Madrid. General Mina has been appointed again Captain general of Catalonia.—From Portugal there is nothing important, except the negotiations and counter-negotiations for the marriage of the queen. As things now stand, the queen is likely to be permitted to have time to dry the tears upon her cheek for the death of her husband, before she will be accommodated with another. This will be rather cruel, as she so condescendingly agreed to supply the place of her deceased lord, merely to please her loving subjects, who were so distressed that she should be without a protector. The markets in England for cotton were inactive and declined from 1-8d to 1d per lb. for the better kinds of American.

#### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A great freshet has occurred in the western part of N. York, corn in the field, fences, trees, logs, lumber, grain in stacks, corn on the stalks, have been swept away, and fears were entertained for some of the aqueducts on the canals, as well as for the safety of several vessels on the lakes. Several lives were also lost. A meeting was held at Charleston, South Carolina on the 22d October for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the citizens of that city, upon a project for extending a rail road from the Ohio river into the state of South Carolina. The meeting was addressed by General Hayne and others, with great power and effect, and resolutions approbatory of the measure adopted, and a committee appointed for ascertaining what measures it will be proper to adopt, to carry it into effect. Mr. John Moss, of Philadelphia, who recently purchased the site of the Arch street prison, is about to erect a Hotel on it. It is to be 5 stories high, with a basement, and will contain 29 stores, 82 parlors 200 bed rooms and 25 rooms of other descriptions, making in all 336 rooms. The location of the whole line of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal has been made, and will be put under contract immediately. The directors of the canal from Columbia, Pa., to tide have directed a survey of the route of the first ten miles of the route. Towards public works we entertain but one sentiment; we believe them public blessings, and we wish them entire success. An Englishman named James Freeman, was detected on Sunday morning, in breaking into the Merchants' Bank in this city.—It is kept in the same house of the late U. & Branch. He has been committed to prison.



## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices of the Silk Mammal—of a large potato—inquiry and answer concerning certain mulberry trees in Maryland—ashes recommended in the cultivation of corn—lime recommended to be turned in in the winter fallow—fire blight in Pear trees—account of the late cattle fair and sale, of the proprietors—Colman's notes by the way containing interesting accounts of feed for cattle, of the Rohan potato, of the weevil in grain, and the cultivation of Indian corn in the east—essay on the cotton and pea crops—criteria of a fine double dahlia—on increasing the fruitfulness of pear trees—directions for cultivating bulbous roots—foreign abstract—domestic summary—price currents—advertisements, &c.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, ..... par  
Branch at Baltimore, ..... do  
Other Branches, ..... do

## MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore, ..... par  
Hagerstown, ..... 3a  
Frederick, ..... do  
Westminster, ..... do  
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do  
Do. payable at Easton, ..... do  
Salisbury, ..... 5 per ct. dis.  
Cumberland, ..... 3a  
Millington, ..... do

## DISTRICT.

Washington, } Banks, 1.  
Georgetown, }  
Alexandria, }

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, ..... 1a  
Chambersburg, ..... 3a  
Gettysburg, ..... do  
Pittsburg, ..... 1a2  
York, ..... 1a2  
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2  
Delaware (under \$5), ..... 3a4  
Do. (over 5), ..... 1a2  
Michigan Banks, ..... 5a  
Canadian do, ..... 5a

## VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia, ..... 1a4  
Bank of Virginia, ..... do  
Branch at Fredericksburg, do  
Petersburg, ..... do  
Norfolk, ..... do  
Winchester, ..... do  
Lynchburg, ..... do  
Danville, ..... do  
Bank of the Valley, ..... do  
Branch at Romney, ..... 4  
Do. Charlestown, ..... do  
Do. Leesburg, ..... do

Wheeling Banks, ..... 1a2  
Ohio Banks, generally 2a3  
New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2  
New York City, ..... 1a  
New York State, ..... 2a3  
Massachusetts, ..... 2a2  
Connecticut, ..... 2a2  
New Hampshire, ..... 2a2  
Maine, ..... 2a2  
Rhode Island, ..... 2a2  
North Carolina, ..... 2a3  
South Carolina, ..... 2a3  
Georgia, ..... 3a3  
New Orleans, ..... 4

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES, ..... barrel.			
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured, ..... pound.	11		11 1/2
Shoulders, ..... do.	10		
Middlings, ..... do.	10		
Assorted, country, ..... do.	9		9 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs., ..... pound.	18 1/2		25
Roll, ..... do.			
CIDER, ..... barrel.			
CALVES, three to six weeks old, ..... each.	3 00		6 00
COWS, new milch, ..... do.	17 00		30 00
Dry, ..... do.	8 00		12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use, ..... 100 lbs.	1 87		2 00
CHOP RYE, ..... do.	1 62 1/2		1 75
EGGS, ..... dozen.			
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.	7 75		
No. 2, ..... do.	6 75		
Herrings, salted, No. 1, ..... do.	4 25		
Mackerel, No. 3, ..... do.	4 50		
Cod, salted, ..... cwt.	2 25		2 75
LARD, ..... pound.	10		10

## FOR SALE.

THREE fine young bulls—the one 3 years old, and the other two, two years old, each. These animals are crosses of the Improved Short-horn Durham, and Alderney breeds, and would be valuable acquisitions to any gentlemen wishing to breed either for the dairy or for beef, as the progeny of such crosses, combine in an eminent degree both the qualities of taking on fat, and of yielding copious supplies of milk.

For prices, enquire of the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. Terms, cash.

A DURHAM BULL for sale—Apply at this office.  
June 2

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
BEANS, white field, ..... bushel.	2 50		
CATTLE, on the hoof, ..... 100 lbs.	5 00		6 00
CORN, yellow, ..... old, 95 to 98 bushel.	new	50 to 65	
White, ..... do 95 to 98	do	50 to 65	
COTTON, Virginia, ..... pound.	18 1/2		
North Carolina, ..... do.			
Upland, ..... do.	18 1/2		20
FEATHERS, ..... pound.	37		40
FLAXSEED, ..... bushel.	1 25		1 37 1/2
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam. Do. do. baker's, ..... barrel.	7 00		
Do. do. Superfine, ..... do.	6 00		6 12
SuperHow, st. in good de'd " wagon price, ..... do.	6 00		6 25
City Mills, extra, ..... do.	6 12		6 25
Do. ..... do.	5 87		6 00
Susquehanna, firm & scarce " ..... do.	6 00		6 12
Rye, ..... do.	4 40		4 62
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds. do. in bbls. bbl.	19 00		20 00
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover, Timothy (herds of the north) Orchard, Tall meadow Oat, Herds, or red top, HAY, in bulk, HEMP, country, dew rotted, " water rotted, Hogs, on the hoof, Slaughtered, HOPS—first sort, second, refuse, LIME, MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, OATS, PEAS, red eye, Black eye, Lady, PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, Ground, PALMA CHRISTA BEAN, RAOS, RYE, Susquehanna, Tobacco, crop, common, " brown and red, " fine red, " wrappery, suitable for segars, " yellow and red, " good yellow, " fine yellow, Seconds, as in quality, " ground leaf, Virginia, Rappahannock, Kentucky, WHEAT, white, Red, WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls, " in hhds, " wagon price, WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, To Wheeling, Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, Full Merino, Three fourths Merino, One half do, Common & one fourth Meri, Pulled,	1 00	1 25	15 00
	6	7	
	7 00	7 50	
	12 1/2	10	
	8		
	33	35	
	5 00	6 00	
	32	34	
		1 25	
		3 50	
	1 25		
	2 00		
	9		
	7 1/2	7 8	
	none		
	4 25	5 00	
	5 25	6 50	
	6 00	7 50	
	10 00	16 00	
	8 00	11 00	
	11 00	16 00	
	12 00	16 00	
	4 00		
	5 00	8 00	
	5 00	10 00	
	8 00	14 00	
	1 27	1 30	
	1 17	1 25	
	37	37 1/2	
	33 1/2		
	1 30	bbls.	
	1 75		
	62 to 75	32 to 34	
	52	62 30	32
	47	52 28	30
	42	47 26	28
	38	42 25	26
	38	42 26	28

Wagon price best bakers' Flour 5 75 to 5 87.  
No change in Wool—in good demand at quotations.

TO AGRICULTURISTS—The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by  
TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,  
no 3 Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

## A SPLENDID DURHAM BULL.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale that beautiful and improved Durham short horn bull, LEON. He was 2 years old on the 8th of August last, and has been well taken care of; his color is pure white, with a hide as glossy as satin; he is perfectly docile, and is a bull of uncommon fine temper, and although but a few days off a travel of between 70 and 80 miles, and has been fed all the season on grass, is in fine condition.

Any person wishing to possess himself of one of the best blooded animals in the country, will do well to apply speedily. The following is his

## PEDIGREE.

The improved Durham short horned BULL LEON, bred by Wm H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore. Calved on the 8th of August, 1830; now in the possession of S. Canby, of Woodside, Del.

"Leon" is by Gloucester, dam Flora.

"Gloucester" was imported in July, 1826, by Mr. J. H. Powell, calved Feb. 28th, 1825, (bred by J. Whitaker, esq. one of the most celebrated breeders in England) by Frederick, dam Adela, (bred by Mr. Whitaker; gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day) by Orpheus; g d Alfred, (bred by Mr. Hestler, gave 24 quarts per day) by Alfred, (200 guineas was refused for Alfred) gr g d by Windsor, gr gr g d Old Daisy, bred by Mr. C. Collinge, (gave 32 quarts daily) by Favorite, sire of Comet; gr gr gr g d by Punch; gr gr gr g d by Hubback.

"Frederick," roan, (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Hulton, dam Orbit, by Comet; Comet sold for 1000 guineas; g d Splendor by Comet; gr g d Flecked Twin by Major; gr gr g d Red Simon by Favourite; gr gr g d Flecked Simon by Bartle; gr gr g d Old Simon, (bred by Mr. Charge,) descended from the Studley White Bull. "Hulton," (bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Newton, dam Meteor by Comet.

"Newton," (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Comet, dam Fanny by Mr. Charge's Gray Bull.

"Comet," red and white roan, calved in 1804, (bred by Mr. Collinge,) got by Favourite, dam Young Phoenix, by Favourite; g d Phoenix by Foljambe, &c. &c. (Comet was sold for 1000 guineas at Mr. Collinge's sale, Oct. 11th, 1810.)

"Gloucester's" pedigree can be found more at large in a work called "Hints for American Husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," in 1827—he is also recorded in the English Herd Book.

"Flora," (dam of Leon) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g d Old Betty; Sampson by son of Osmian, d. by Comet; Osmian by Favourite; Favourite by Bollingbroke; d. Phoenix by Foljambe; g d by Aleock's Bull; gr g d by Smith's Bull; gr gr g d by Jolly's Bull.

"Flora's" pedigree can also be found at large in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society for 1824," and is likewise recorded in the English Herd Book. J. H. Powel, esq. considers "Gloucester" one of the finest Bulls ever imported by him. no 3

## SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded Saxony RAMS, and 2 1/2 blooded do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market.

## ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1830. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England. no 3

## FOR SALE.

A HEIFER rising a year old, with a pedigree which makes her a 15-16th bred Improved Durham Short horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor. no 3

## LEON.

**THE** splendid bull **LEON**, is now at *Clairmont* Maryland, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at \$5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper.

no 3

## AGRICULTURAL AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

**I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK**, late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, having sold that concern, has removed to Philadelphia and established himself as an Agent for the purchase and sale on commission, of choice Live Stock, Seed Grain, Grass Seed, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and other productions of the Nursery and Garden, Agricultural Implements and Books, and in fine, of all articles and commodities in the farming and gardening line.

He hopes that his experience in this business, the fidelity and promptness with which he has heretofore executed orders, together with his extensive acquaintance and correspondence with the most eminent stock breeders, farmers, nurserymen and gardeners in the union, will be deemed sufficient guarantees that all business entrusted to him will be both ably and faithfully performed; and that the eligibility of this city as a point, between which and almost every other important place in the Union, transportation, either by land or water, is exceedingly convenient and cheap, will operate as an inducement with those requiring such services to send him their orders.

It is expected that letters when unaccompanied by a remittance or a positive order, will be post paid.

Office at No. 223 Arch street, between 6th & 7th sts.

On sale now, a variety of Cattle of the improved Durham Short Horn breed, several of which are *Herd book* animals.

Also, Cattle of desirable descriptions, of pure blooded Devonshire stock.

Also, a supply of the best Northern MILK Cows, selected by an experienced Dairyman and breeder, without regard to blood or pedigree, but solely on account of their superiority as **DEEP MILKERS**.

Also, Bucks and Ewes of the most approved breeds of both long woolled and fine woolled sheep.

Also, several Jacks and Jennies, some of them of very superior size and character as breeders.

**I. H.** also expects to receive shortly a few bushels of the celebrated **SHORT** (or **shot**) **WHEAT**, and a supply of **GAMA GRASS SEED**, and of **SKINLESS OATS**. Also the best of White Mulberry Seed and Silk Worm Eggs. The white Mulberry tree from one to three years old, and the *Morus Multicaulis*, or New Chinese Mulberry, will be supplied at moderate prices in the proper season.

Grass and Clover seeds of the best quality can be furnished at short notice and at moderate prices.

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## SHORT-HORN STOCK FOR SALE.

**THE** subscriber intending to leave his country residence, offers for sale part of his Durham Short-horn Stock on reasonable terms.

Some are full blooded—others of half, three-fourths, seven-eighths blood, all derived from the stock of Mr. Powl.

There are some fine cows now in milk, some fine heifers and calves—One extraordinary cow, *Flora*, is offered for sale—She is by Mr. Powl's imported *Malcolm*. This cow when fresh, yields from sixteen to twenty pounds of the finest butter per week, and this butter is made as wanted for the table, by stirring the cream with a spoon in a bowl and usually in less than a minute of time.

I also offer for sale a young bull, very fine, from *Flora*, now 17 months old, and a heifer calf of about four months.

Also some fine sheep—full blooded South-downs.

C. A. BARNITZ.

Springdale, York, Pa. Sept. 23, 1835.

Oct. 6.

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## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of goods on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.



## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &amp;c.

**ROBERT SINCLAIR**, successor of Sinclair & Moore, in this department of the business of the late firm, offers for sale at his **NURSERY**, 3 miles east of the city of Baltimore, where the proprietor resides, and will be pleased to show customers his extensive assortment of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Pears, Quinces, Gooseberries, Catawba and other Grapes, Plants and Cuttings; also, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, among which are the much admired *Morus Multicaulis*, and Italian White Mulberry for feeding Silk-worms and ornament; the Chinese Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, English Elm, Sugar and Silver leaved Maple, Horse Chestnut, Madeira Nut or English Walnut, silver leaved Poplar, Catalpa, European and American Lindees, Balsam Fir, Weymouth or white Pine, European and American Larch Trees, Arborvitae, a large and splendid assortment of Hardy and Indian Roses, and Ornamental Shrubs, Plants, mostly of large size and very thrifty, occupying an extent of about 20 acres.

The questions having been repeatedly and seriously put to him by persons residing in Baltimore, whether he had any Peach or Apple Trees old enough to transplant, and believing, therefore, that if persons living within three miles of his nursery, were ignorant of these facts, that others more remotely situated might be expected to be equally uninformed, he has thought it would not be inopportune to make a statement of the number of some of the prominent articles on hand, and having counted the same, reports the following, among numerous other varieties, as ready for transplantation:

Grafted Apple Trees of all sizes,	21,120
Budded Peach do. of 1, 2 and 3 years old,	16,080
Balsam Fir, Silver Fir, or Balm of Gilead,	500
English Lime or Linden Trees, imported last winter, 4 to 6 feet high,	500
English Gooseberries, 20 of the best sorts and large-est fruit,	500
English or Scotch Larch, 3 feet high,	500
<i>Morus Multicaulis</i> , or new Chinese Mulberry, so highly prized for feeding silk-worms, as also for ornament,	2,000
Yellow Locust Trees from 6 to 10 feet, best sort,	2,000
Catawba, Isabella, and other grapes plants—many three years old, and would bear next year if removed this fall,	2,000
Vines, Creepers, Asparagus, Rhubarb, (for tarts and pies,) Plants; hedging thorns, &c.	

All sold at low prices, as will appear by his catalogue just published, and to be had gratis of the proprietor, or at the Maryland Agricultural Repository of Robert Sinclair, junior—or they will be sent by mail if requested.

The proprietor would prefer that all orders intended for him should come to him direct, unless more convenient to the party, and then through R. Sinclair, junior, seedman, Light, near Pratt street, at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

Every possible care will be observed by him towards every order with which he may be favoured, it being his intention to do every thing within his power to promote the interest and give satisfaction to his customers. All purchases made of him will be delivered in town, when desired, free of cartage.

All plants, trees, and other articles purchased of him, after delivery at the nursery, or as per order, are to be at the risk of purchasers, as it cannot be presumed, that, after he shall have faithfully executed his orders that he can be held responsible for miscarriages and accidents over which he has no controul.

\*The best way to go to the Nursery is out N. Gay st. taking the Bel-Air or new cut road, for about a mile, where there is an index board pointing in the proper direction, other indexes or sign boards further on, will indicate the right road.

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Printed by *Sims & Neilson*, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

## MULBERRY TREES AND SEEDS.

**100,000** Chinese Mulberry or *Morus Multicaulis* of various sizes and from \$25 to \$30 per 1000.

150,000 White Italian Mulberry at very low rates by the 1000 or larger quantity.

300 lbs. White Italian Mulberry seed.

Also the following superior large sized trees which now form a Mulberry orchard—but must be removed:

2000 Chinese Mulberry 3 years old 7 1/2 to 8 feet high.

2000 do do 2 do 5 1/2 to 6 do

2000 do do 3 do and budded on the

White Mulberry which have proved to be much more hardy than those from cuttings.

These 6000 trees are the greatest acquisition that any silk culturist can possibly obtain, and there is not another equally valuable collection for sale in the Union, as those who have such will not part with them.

50,000 cuttings of the Chinese mulberry at reasonable rates by the 1000, &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, Garden seeds, Bulbous roots, Green-house plants, and every other article promptly supplied and at very moderate prices.

Wm. PRINCE &amp; SONS.

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## CHOICE DOUBLE LARK-SPUR SEED.



The subscriber offers for sale, put up in packets of 12 1/2 cts. each, the most beautiful *Delphinium Ajacis fl. Pleno*, ever flowered in this country. The seed was grown the present season, and this splendid flower is thus described by the experienced horticulturist of whom the seed was procured: "The

trusses of flowers are above a foot in length, on a stately stem of near three feet, are as double as roses; in fact they more resemble Hyacinths, and combine every shade of color from the darkest purple to the most delicate lilac, and from the most beautiful pink to snowy white, with emerald green centres; but in order to have them of this rich description, it is necessary to sow the seed early in the month of October, as real gardeners know that spring sown seed will not flower half as well as that put down in the fall—it should be sown in a little bed by itself, of light rich soil, well pulverized with the spade and rake—on the approach of winter cover it with straw or brush as you would spinnage, which remove in the month of April, after which keep the ground loose and clean. Larkspurs should not be transplanted." A 12 1/2 cent paper embraces all the varieties mixed together.

## BULBOUS ROOTS.

A superior collection of **BULBOUS ROOTS**, consisting of Hyacinth and Tulip Roots of various sorts and colors, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Crocus, &c. Printed directions will be furnished.

Now receiving from our Seed Garden, Europe, &c. a full collection of **GARDEN SEEDS**, growth 1835, among which are many sorts fine Peas, Onion Seed, Parsnip, Carrot, Beet, Yellow Turnip, Radish, &c.

Also for sale—500 dozen **POTATO ONIONS**, a very mild Onion and immense product. They should be planted about the last of October.

R. SINCLAIR, Seedman,  
Light, 4 doors N. of Pratt st.

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## RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES, SECOND EDITION, just received at this office.

ALSO,

A few pounds of the celebrated **SKINLESS OATS**, price 50 cents per lb. said to produce 80 bushels per acre.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. Seedman,  
connected with this office

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## NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

**THE** undersigned having been engaged for a number of years past in the Linnean Garden & Nurseries at this place, in a department where he has had every opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business, wishes to form a connection with some person of capital, either as active or silent partner, for the purpose of carrying on the *Nursery & Garden Seed business*. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. Any communications addressed to the subscriber, will be treated as strictly confidential.

G. R. GARRETSON.

Flushing, L. I.—Sept. 1st, 1835.

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